COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Secretary Rogers Tells Legionnaires:

'Strong America' Best Hope For Peace In Future Generations

"The President of the United States knows that the strongest hope for peace in the coming generation lies with a strong United States of America"—Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

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In an address entitled **Principles and Pragmatism in American Foreign Policy** before the American Legion Convention at Houston, Tex., Aug. 31, 1971, Secretary Rogers defined his thesis of negotiating for peace by maintaining military strength in these specifics:

- So long as there are men and nations in the world who base their policies on the force of their arms, the national defense of the United States must be second to none.
- In military terms, we have learned that the transition from war to peace must never again be the transition from strength to weakness.
- But the strength of a nation does not depend solely on its men under arms or its weaponry.
- The strength of a nation in the '70s must depend, too, on the wisdom of its foreign policy, with the power of its economy, and, most important of all, the character of its people.
- Despite all that is heard from the detractors of Americans at home and abroad, in those fundamental terms, America has never been stronger than it is today.

Exercising Restraint

Mr. Rogers said he has great difficulty in exercising restraint when, on occasion, he hears of our military maligned, our National Anthem ridiculed, and the American Flag trampled upon.

"It is demeaning for an American to act that way—and it is so senseless," he said.

As the Secretary of State put it, **"There is not the slightest doubt that a strong, highly-motivated, and proud armed force is vital to the successful conduct of our foreign policy as well as to our national security."**

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CHRISTMAS DAY MESSAGE TO THE ARMED FORCES

To all those in the armed forces of our country, I extend my best wishes for a happy Christmas season. May you and your families be filled with the joy and the hope and the love which are the themes of this ancient holiday.

For the Christian, this is the time of commemoration of the good tidings of great joy that came out of the little town of Bethlehem —the birth of the Savior, Who is the Light of the World and the Prince of Peace.

At the same time, those of the Jewish faith will be observing the eight days of Hanukkah, the Festival of Lights, marking the dedication of the rebuilt altar of the temple on Mount Zion and the victory of the Maccabees which brought peace to Judea.

The Christmas spirit draws us all closer together in generous expression of good will. It is an appropriate time, then, to express particular gratitude toward those who defend our nation and our freedom. Let us remember that those who serve in the armed forces do so in order to make real the great promise of Christmas, which is peace on earth.

Melvin R. Laird
Secretary of Defense

Federal, Military Pay Not Subject To Controls

Donald Rumsfeld, Director of the Cost of Living Council, said Nov. 12 that the Cost of Living Council had decided that pay for Federal employes and the military services will not be subject to general post-freeze wage controls. He noted that Federal pay was exempted from controls during World War II and the Korean Conflict.

His decision specified that the Cost of Living Council will advise the "President's Agent for Federal Pay" to ensure that future Federal pay policy remains consistent with the objectives of the economic stabilization program. George

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STRONG AMERICA

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But he said he is consoled by the conviction that the great majority of American men and women have the same pride in their country that Americans have always had and are prepared to serve it and defend it with the same zeal that their forebears did.

Turning to what he called "precepts for a new foreign policy," Mr. Rogers said that anyone who thinks the United States is on the downgrade in world affairs simply does not know what he is talking about.

Maintain Principles

But in order to continue to be effective in today's world, he said, American foreign policy must maintain the principles which have brought our Nation to its position of leadership; strength, a competitive spirit, a sense of fair play, a drive to excel, loyalty to country, and pride in achievement.

"Yet, in applying these principles, our policy must be flexible, seeking to move the ever-changing world toward the peaceful, prosperous, and cooperative international society which all of us want," he added.

The Secretary of State pointed out, it would have been easy for the President, when he took office, to continue policies conceived to deal with the world of a generation or decade ago. He described these as well-understood and apparently popular policies which were grounded in an attitude of confrontation with the Soviet Union, with an attitude of constriction toward Communist China, and with an emphasis upon building security through military alliance in which the United States provided the bulk of the manpower.

Past Policies

Pointing out the President chooses not to follow the patterns of the past and to subject policies and programs to intensive re-evaluation, the Secretary described this re-evaluation in terms of these conclusions:

- The day is past when we must provide most of the defense for our friends and allies; the day has come when the burden can be shared more widely.
- The day is past when we must accept or assume a preponderant role in solving all of the problems of the Western World; the day has come when our leadership must be shared more equally with allies and friends.
- The day is past when America's overwhelming economic strength made it possible for us to be disproportionately generous; the day has come when newly-strong economics throughout the world should share burdens more equitably.

Balanced Conclusions

Mr. Rogers balanced these conclusions by saying the day must never come when America can disregard commitments made to friends and allies or fail to cooperate with them in helping to solve their problems.

"The day will never come when America's future and America's success can be sought in withdrawal from the world. The day must never come when America can permit its military strength to become second best," he said.

Describing these foreign policy precepts as bipartisan, fresh and addressed to the rest of the century, Secretary Rogers summed it up by saying, "These new policies have brought about the most fundamental changes in our foreign relations since the end of World War II."

Fundamental Principles

He reminded the audience of the fundamental principles President Nixon set forth in his inaugural address:

- After a period of confrontation, we are entering an era of negotiation.
- Let all nations know that during this Administration our lines of communication will be open.
- We seek an open world—open to ideas, open to the exchange of goods and people—a world in which no people, great or small, will live in angry isolation.

He also quoted the two great goals which President Nixon has set for America—to bring about a full generation of peace and to create a new prosperity without war.

These were the highlights of the major address the Secretary of State delivered before the American Legion Convention. His speech was omnibus in nature and dealt in detail with such topics as our relations with Communist China, the Soviet Union, and Japan, as well as reporting about the success of the Vietnamization program and the foreign policy implications of the President's new economic policy.

PAY CONTROLS

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P. Schultz, Director of the Office of Management and Budget, and Robert E. Hampton, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, were designated as the "President's Agent for Federal Pay" and will continue to advise the Administration on that subject.

The delays imposed by the President on general Federal pay increases remain in effect. However, within-grade, merit and longevity increases were permitted to resume at the end of freeze.

The Cost of Living Council director said the following factors were major considerations in arriving at the decision:

—Because of particular features of Federal pay, the President had to take a number of deflationary actions with regard to Federal pay prior to the establishment of the Pay Board. These were an integral part of the Economic Stabilization Program announced Aug. 15. In this regard, the President:

—Deferred Federal white collar pay

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COMMANDERS DIGEST

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RETENTION

RETIREMENT: Happy Days That Lie Ahead

After years of active duty, what does a member of the armed forces and his dependents have to look forward to during the retirement years?

Retiring from active duty does not mean an end to the close relationship a former member of the armed forces has had with military life. Many of the benefits enjoyed during the years of active duty are still available in retirement. And, there is more time to enjoy them.

Retired members and their dependents may use the open messes of military installations, buy at commissaries and exchanges, enjoy first-run films at the installation theater, and take advantage of recreation facilities, the family service center, and legal assistance. These are only a few of the benefits that honorable service in the armed forces brings.

Medical care can be had on a space-available basis in Service hospitals, and retired military personnel and certain qualified dependents are fully covered in the CHAMPUS program until the age of 65. Defense Information Guidance Series Fact Sheet Number 8A-3, "CHAMPUS (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services)," dated May, 1971, has further information on this coverage.

Many VA Benefits

The benefits that a retired military member has under the Veterans Administration's programs are many and varied. Included are a number of different types of educational programs, assistance in vocational training, home loans, medical care under certain circumstances, and benefits which are available to widows and children. Make a visit to the nearest Veterans Administration office one of the first stops when you finally settle down in a permanent home. For planning ahead, you might want to write to the VA and ask for the latest copy of the Veterans Administration publication "Federal Benefits for Veterans and Dependents," which provides detailed information on the VA benefits.

Three areas of concern common to military retirees are: personal records, planning and purchasing a retirement home, and seeking a second career. These are discussed in detail below.

If a member of the armed forces—whether the head of a household or single—has not made out a will, settling into the retirement years is a good time to do so. The years of traveling on military tours are finished, all the household goods are in one place for the first time in a long time, and the papers for the house, the car, and other property are in final form.

Then is the time to get the whole estate on paper.

A will is a legal document which controls the disposition of a person's estate upon his death. Do not attempt to make one with a "do-it-yourself" booklet, since the laws and statutes of each State set the formal requirements for a valid will. The advice and assistance of a trained individual—a lawyer familiar with the laws of the State in which you are residing—is required in drawing up a proper will. An appointment with the legal assistance office will be the first step in making a will. Both a husband and a wife should make wills, and each party should be familiar with the contents of the other's will.

A person loses nothing when he signs a will, for it may be revoked completely, modified, or enlarged at any time before death, if such changes are made in compliance with strict legal requirements. The distribution of personal property and real property is governed by the law of the State, if you die without an effective will in existence. If this is the case, the distribution of your estate will depend on the composition of, not on the needs of, your family.

Advantages of Wills

Briefly, the advantages of having a will include:

—You may choose the executor you wish to settle your estate;

—The expense of bond premiums, as well as some probate costs, can be avoided;

—You may choose the guardian who will take care of your minor children; and,

—You decide who gets your property, instead of the laws making the decision for you. You might want to provide a large share for a young or sick child, or leave something to charity, or leave the entire estate to your spouse.

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— U.S. Executive Guidance Series —

This is the sixth in a series of articles to appear in Commanders Digest written by top officials within the United States Government. These articles span a variety of important subjects which have a continuing bearing on our Nation and its youth—from the Executive branch of Government point of view.

—MISSION IMMEDIATE:

JOB HELP FOR THE VIETNAM VETERAN—

by JAMES D. HODGSON
Secretary of Labor

Although the United States has always extended a helping hand to the veteran who has served his Nation in time of war, the Vietnam-era veteran has special problems which challenge the ingenuity of those charged with assisting him.

For one thing, the veteran of the Vietnam conflict is, on the average, younger than the veterans of World War I or World War II.

Because he is younger in years, he has, generally, had less formal education, less training for the world of work. In many cases, he has never held a job so there just isn't a job to return to—as there so frequently was for the servicemen and women returning from World War II and the Korean conflict.

In addition, in our rapidly changing technological society, the jobs for which our young men and women were trained several years ago may simply not exist today. It is not a case of men having been replaced by machines, but machines having become so sophisticated that they require more highly-trained people to operate and repair them.

All of these factors have contributed to the distressingly high rate of unemployment among Vietnam-era veterans in the 20-29 year age group.

It was this high unemployment rate which just a year ago caused President Richard Nixon to call for intensified Federal efforts to find jobs and job-training for our veterans. In doing so, he established the Jobs-for-Veterans program to mobilize the resources of both the public and private sectors toward this end.

In June of this year, expressing his deep concern over the plight of the jobless veteran, the President directed the Secretary of Labor to initiate action in six areas. These included:

1) Drawing on the resources of the National Alliance of Businessmen.

2) Expanding the Department of Defense's Transition Program for men being separated from the service.

3) Augmenting the number of training opportunities for returning veterans.

4) Requiring all Government agencies and contractors to list their job openings with the U.S. Employment Service.

5) Increasing the effectiveness of the U.S. Employment Service in locating job opportunities for veterans.

6) Providing special vocational rehabilitation services to veterans who have been drawing unemployment compensation for three months or longer.

In July and August, the initial two-month period of this intensive effort, nearly 122,000 Vietnam-era veterans were placed in jobs or training. Nevertheless, despite this achievement, 320,000 young veterans remained without jobs in September—or more than eight of every one hundred who were in the labor force.

Although we are convinced that the President's new economic policy, targeting in on unemployment and inflation, should provide the necessary impetus for an increase in employment opportunities for all workers, we do not intend to let

up on our efforts to help the Vietnam-era veteran get his start in the world of work.

We gave Federal agencies and Government contractors until Dec. 15 to list their job openings with the local offices of the U.S. Training and Employment Service. This may result in as many as one million job opportunities being listed by the end of the year; many will be jobs for which veterans either are presently qualified or will be able to qualify for with special training.

Further, by the end of next June, we expect to fill 75,000 Civil Service jobs with veterans. Within the same time interval, we are confident that the efforts of the National Alliance of Businessmen will have produced 100,000 job openings with private employers throughout the country. And, we have reserved more than one-third of the public service jobs created under the Emergency Employment Act for Vietnam-era veterans.

In addition, we are taking steps to deal effectively with the special problems facing a number of servicemen or newly-discharged veterans.

For example, a program is now being developed to give job counseling and training for civilian jobs to servicemen undergoing treatment for drug use at 35 military bases. It is our conviction that in this situation medical treatment and job training must go hand-in-hand in order to achieve the successful rehabilitation of these men.

Facing the fact that many men not only entered the Service without civilian job skills but were assigned military duties for which there is no civilian counterpart, we have also developed a job-training program for this group of military personnel. Twelve thousand men will benefit from this program which will afford full-time training in civilian job skills for 60 days prior to discharge.

This Administration is pledged to follow in the footsteps of President Abraham Lincoln who more than 100 years ago recognized the Nation's obligation "to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphan."

A job for each returning serviceman and woman is a major part of that obligation. We, in the Department of Labor, intend to devote all of our resources to seeing that the obligation is fulfilled.

PAY CONTROLS

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increases six months, from Jan. 1, 1972, to July 1, 1972.

—Delayed for six months all blue collar adjustments.

—Delayed from Oct. 1, 1971, to Nov. 13, 1971, the military pay increases embodied in the Draft Extension Act. The largest increases are designated for enlisted men and those officers having less than two years of service. These pay adjustments lead to structural changes which will encourage enlistments and achieve the President's objective of an all-volunteer armed force.

(See Commanders Digest, dated Nov. 18, for full details of "The Military Selective Service Act.")

NEW CHAIRMAN WELCOMED. Air Force Colonel E. W. Edmonds Jr., left, Assistant Comptroller of the Air Force and new Chairman of the Defense Economic Analysis Council, is welcomed into his new post by Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller) Robert C. Moot.
(U.S. Army Photo by 1st Lt. Arthur L. MacDonald)

RETIREMENT

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If you presently have a will, you should follow the general rule that an attorney should re-examine a will at least once a year.

Once made, a will or wills should be filed away with other valuable papers, such as: discharge certificates, Social Security earnings records, CHAMPUS accounts, mortgage papers (including the Veterans Administration or Federal Housing Administration file number if either of these agencies guaranteed or insured the mortgage loan), property deeds, home improvement cost records (invaluable when it comes to sell the property and take advantage of the capital gains portion of the tax laws), marriage certificate, birth and baptismal certificates, titles to automobiles, along with insurance policies which cover the different cars, personal insurance papers, and inocme tax records for past years.

Names and Addresses

Included along with these valuable documents should be a listing of names and addresses of individuals vital to the well-being of a family. These may include: the executor, insurance agents, bank references (such as the individual who handled the mortgage), active and retired Service friends who can serve as personal references, the family doctor and dentist and medical specialists, and the address of the agency which is to be contacted in matters relating to retired pay and privileges.

Most military men and women have dreams of a home in which to retire, one set in an area which will be enjoyable for the remainder of life.

The warm sun of Florida, or the dry climate of Arizona, or even the cool wooded areas of North Carolina are explained in the multi-color brochures that many companies send to military families.

The fact that lots in these areas can be paid for a in small monthly installments tends to make buyers casual about checking on the property they are investing in. The reputable majority of the real estate industry is able to accommodate the "dreams" of military buyers. But, there are some sellers who take advantage of the unwary.

When you have finally decided that it is time to retire and think about settling into permanent home, take a vacation to see the area yourself. To protect the public in interstate land transactions, the Congress passed a law in 1968 which requires those companies engaged in the interstate sale or leasing of lands to register the offering with the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). In the transaction, a seller must make a full disclosure to the buyer about the status of the property being transferred. A property report must be furnished to the buyer in advance of the sale. The report must contain, among other things: distances to nearby communities over paved or unpaved roads, types of liens (if any) on the property, availability of recreation facilities, availability of sewer or water servce or septic tanks and wells, present and proposed utility services and charges, and the number of homes currently occupied.

A property buyer, who has not been furnished a report along these lines by an individual or company offering 50 or more unimproved lots for sale or lease, may cancel a signed contract within 48 hours, or sue the seller if there has not been compliance. For further information on how this law can aid you, write to: Office of Interstate Land Sales Registration, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20411.

Full Disclosure Laws

Some States also have laws requiring full disclosure of pertinent facts concerning land developments. Retirement favorites such as California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Hawaii, have such laws on the books in 1971. If you are

Utah Guard General Is Assigned To Reserve Forces Policy Board

Major General Maurice L. Watts, Utah National Guard, has been appointed by Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird to succeed Major General LaVern E. Weber, ARNGUS, as a member of the Reserve Forces Policy Board for a three-year term.

Operating under the functions of Roger T. Kelley, Assistant Secretary of Defense (Manpower and Reserve Affairs), the board serves as the principal policy advisor to Secretary Laird on matters pertaining to the Reserve components.

Chairman of the Reserve Forces Policy Board is John Slezak; the Military Executive is Air Force Major General John S. Patton.

The 21-member board, a majority of whom are officers of general and flag rank from the Reserve components, meets periodically at the call of the civilian chairman.

thinking about a retirement home in those States, take time to inspect a copy of the real estate developer's report to the State's Real Estate Commission.

A brief checklist of what you might want to look for in buying retirement land follows, but before you make a final decision, check over the entire deal with your legal assistance office.

Checklist For Land Buyers

—Does the salesman have actual photographs of the land as it is right at the moment you are thinking of buying to compare with the artist's conceptions of what the property might some day resemble?

—How close is the nearest community? "Ten miles to Golden City" might mean "Ten miles in a straight line, but 25 miles as the road goes."

—Are there developed roads on the property? Sometimes the advertising will say "readily accessible," but the top of a mountain is accessible if you wish to go on foot.

—Are water and sewage, or well and septic, systems available? In many instances, septic tank systems will not work in certain types of soil; ask the salesman for a percolation test report, or check with county officials to see if one has been prepared for the area.

—What is the real estate tax rate? Possible plans for public improvements, such as streets, water mains, etc., could result in large assessments against the property in later years.

—Does the contract contain a non-acceleration clause which prevents taking over the title and deed before it suits the developer's convenience or his ability to release his mortgage and get subdivision approval? Some contracts provide for monthly payments over a specified number of years and even if the buyer pays off the balance, he cannot obtain the deed before the end of the specified period of time.

—If there is a money refund assurance given in the contract, is it necessary to travel all the way to the property to get it? In many instances, refunds may be obtained within a certain period only if the buyer visits the property personally.

—If the seller guarantees that you can transfer your payments to buy a different lot, say one closer to the lake or club when they are built, how much more is the preferred location going to cost?

—Have you really read the contract?

—If you have, have you taken the time to discuss it with your legal assistance office?

Remember, in planning for a retirement home, a single-level house is more desirable than a model with a basement. Climbing stairs after checking the furnace, or doing the laundry, is not a pleasant prospect in the later years of life.

—Choosing A Second Career: Many retired military men and women do just that—retire. However, after years of

activity, most find it difficult to suddenly have time on their hands. So, some type of a second career should also be an important consideration.

Transition and Referral programs are two ways to go about entering a second career. In one, members of the military are trained for a new and different type of work after they end their military duty; in the second, individuals are referred to companies which can use the skills developed over years of active duty.

That old reliable, the "GI Bill," can mean the start of a new life, a new profession, or enrichment of the mind.

There are several other routes which can be explored:

Temporary Work: This is a convenient way to reenter the job market, using the skills you have but working only on the days or hours you wish to do so. Your "employer" is the temporary employment agency who "rents" you out to businesses needing help for a certain period. If you go this route, you do not have to sit around employment offices looking for work; when you are ready to work, you telephone the temporary employment office and they start matching up your skills with the needs of business.

Hobbies: An active interest in a specialized field can mean a well-paying job retirement. Coin collecting, antique repair, rebuilding clocks, even gourmet cooking can be turned into profitable part-time or full-time employment. Activities such as these can be practiced in an extra room of the house or in a nearby shopping center.

Barter: This is another way of working when and where you want to work. You trade off a skill you have in return for a service needed. For instance, a retired finance clerk might work on a store's books one or two days a week in return for a discount on the store's items, or a mechanic might find work on weekends in a garage in return for gas and oil or items needed for his car. Training in the armed forces is similar in many respects to that of the civilian community and skills will be needed wherever you settle.

Dependent Benefits

Even after your active service is completed, there are a number of benefits which are available to your dependents. Shopping in military commissaries, attending base theaters, medical care—these are but a few.

Some of the most important benefits will accrue to the next-of-kin of a retiree upon death. The most significant are:

—A retired person, his spouse, and minor children are eligible for burial in national cemeteries. There is no charge for the burial site or the opening and closing of the graves. In addition, the Government will provide a grave marker and an American flag. In some instances, there may also be burial allowances paid by either the Veterans Administration or Social Security Administration, or both.

—If the Veterans Administration determines that a retired person's death was attributable to disease or injury incurred or aggravated by active service, the widow may be entitled to a VA Dependency and Indemnity Compensation payment. The same agency may award the widow a pension, subject to income limitations, if the retired person's death was not the result of service.

—The Veterans Administration also handles the details of payment if the

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RETIREMENT

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retiree had Government life insurance at the time of death.

—If the retired person was sufficiently covered by Social Security, his widow may draw benefits at age 62, and certain benefits may be payable to surviving minor children. A visit to the nearest Social Security Administration office can aid in clarifying these payments.

—If the retired member was employed by the Federal Government at the time of death, his widow will be eligible for an annuity equal to 55 percent of his earned civil service annuity, if he had been employed five or more years. Inquiries in this matter should be directed to the personnel office of the installation where the individual was employed, or to the Bureau of Retirement and Insurance, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C. 20415.

Some Retirement Groups

When you leave active duty you do not leave the military entirely. Hundreds of thousands of men and women have preceded you in honorable duty with the armed forces, and these men and women have founded a number of associations which serve the interests of retired persons. A partial listing of these groups includes:

AIR FORCE ASSOCIATION
1750 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington DC 20006

AIR FORCE SERGEANTS ASSOCIATION
1501 Pennsylvania Avenue, SE
Washington DC 20006

AMERICAN LEGION
1608 K Street, NW
Washington, DC 20006

AMERICAN VETERANS (AMVETS)
1710 Rhode Island Avenue, NW
Washington DC 20036

ARMED FORCES BENEFIT & AID SOCIETY
3646 Long Beach Blvd.
Long Beach CA 90807

ASSOCIATION OF REGULAR ARMY SERGEANTS
PO Box 31
Yorktown VA 23490

ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S. ARMY
1529 18th St., NW
Washington DC 20036

CHIEF WARRANT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, U.S. COAST GUARD
L'Enfant Plaza, Washington DC 20024

COAST GUARD LEAGUE
C/O National Commander
831 Ridge Avenue
Philadelphia PA 19128

DISABLED AMERICAN VETERANS
1221 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington DC 20005

DISABLED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
1612 K Street, NW
Washington DC 20006

FLEET RESERVE ASSOCIATION
1303 New Hampshire Ave., NW
Washington DC 20036

LEGION OF VALOR
621 S. Taylor Street
Arlington VA 22204

MARINE CORPS LEAGUE
933 N. Kenmore Street
Arlington VA 22201

MARINE CORPS RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
888 17th Street, NW
Washington DC 20006

MILITARY ORDER OF THE WORLD WARS
910 17th Street, NW
Washington DC 20006

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE UNIFORMED SERVICES
956 N. Monroe Street
Arlington VA 22201

NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES
1 Massachusetts Ave., NW
Washington DC 20001

NAVAL ENLISTED RESERVE ASSOCIATION
PO Box 7111
Ben Franklin Station
Washington DC 20044

NAVAL RESERVE ASSOCIATION
1913 "I" Street, NW
Washington DC 20006

NAVY LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES
818 18th Street, NW
Washington DC 20006

NCO ASSOCIATION OF THE U.S.A.
Box 2263
San Antonio TX 78206

PARALYZED VETERANS OF AMERICA
3636 16th Street, NW
Washington DC 20010

RESERVE OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
1 Constitution Ave., NE
Washington DC 20002

RETIRED ARMED FORCES ASSOCIATION
National Headquarters, Box 65
New London CT 06320

RETIRED ENLISTED ASSOCIATION
PO Box 2444
Colorado Springs CO 80901

RETIRED ENLISTED MEN'S CLUB OF AMERICA
120 S. Hill Street
Mesa AZ 85204

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS
Washington DC 20002

RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
1625 "I" Street, NW
Washington DC 20006

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